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the great isolated journeys, the eras of discovery, and the scientific progress of the study up to recent times. He indicates the scientific value of the work done in each period. This will be a most convenient and useful reference book, in which the work of each century and of all important explorers and scholars, in its main features and scientific outcome, may very conveniently be studied.

Lehrbuch der Geographie, von Herman Wagner. Siebente Auflage, Erster Band. Einleitung, Allgemeine Erdkunde. Mit 85 Figuren. Hannover und Leipzig, Hahn'sche Buchhandlung, 1903.

This volume of about 900 pages is a revised reprint of the sixth edition, which had been exhausted so quickly that no actually new edition could be prepared. In this case the demand for the book is a proof of its merits. It represents, indeed, the most complete compendium of the whole field of general geography, presented in an admirably brief and concise form. The introduction contains a bibliography of the geographic literature of the world (periodicals, reports, and proceedings of societies, cyclopedias, textbooks, maps and atlases, geographic names, publications of Government surveys, and on the teaching of geography); (2) a history of the science and its methodology from the earliest times to the present, and (3) a discussion of the concept and of the divisions of geography (36 pp.). The results of the latter appear in the arrangement of the geographical matter proper, which is treated in four "books": I, Mathematical geography (200 pp.); II, Physical geography (530 pp.); III, Biological geography (90 pp.), and IV, Anthropogeography (190 pp.). The arrangement of the subdivisions of these books is of especial interest as presenting another attempt at an exhaustive classification of our science, to which so much attention is paid at present in this country.

In BOOK I the first chapter deals with *orientation*, thus making the problem of location the starting-point of geography—viz., orientation (*a*) on the horizon, (*b*) in the sky, (*c*) on the earth's surface, (*d*) results of the preceding three—geographical location—including not only latitude and longitude, but also methods of surveying, triangulation, etc.

The second chapter deals with the *globe:* (*a*) shape and size, (*b*) physical properties (density, heat, magnetism, etc.).

Chapter three discusses the *motions of the earth:* (*a*) Rotation, (*b*) revolution summing up the results in (*c*) the solar system, and (*d*) effects of gravitation.

Chapter four is given over to the *geographic map,* treating (*a*) projections, (*b*) means of cartographic expression (contours, hachures, etc.), and (*c*) map-reading.

BOOK II is divided into four chapters: The surface of the earth, the land, the ocean, the air.

The chapter on the *surface of the earth* includes the general distribution of land and water, the continental slopes, coast-lines, etc.

The chapter on the *land* deals with (*a*) all the composition of the earth's crust, (*b*) crust movements, (*c*) external changes of the crust (especially erosion and deposition), (*d*) results of these changes, (*e*) surface-forms (mountains, valleys, plains, etc.), (*f*) lakes and rivers, (*g*) coasts and islands.

The chapter on the *ocean* has only three subdivisions: (*a*) Ocean spaces (level, size, depth, etc.), (*b*) sea-water, (*c*) movements of the ocean.

The chapter on the *air* treats: (*a*) temperature, (*b*) air-pressure and winds, (*c*) vapour and precipitation, (*d*) climate.

BOOK III discusses (*a*) the biosphere, (*b*) distribution of organic life, (*c*) general results of migration and adaptation, (*d*) the vegetation of the land, (*e*) useful plants and animals.

Book IV treats : (*a*) the human race, (*b*) natural divisions of the human race, (*c*) cultural divisions of the human race, (*d*) States (political geography), (*e*) religions, (*f*) settlements and density of population, (*g*) ways and means of transportation, (*h*) commerce and traffic of the world.

The different sizes of the four books are striking illustrations of the inequalities of the development of scientific geography along the different lines of work. While the danger of identifying it with physical geography is less menacing in Germany than in this country, the book on physical geography is nevertheless the largest of all, and the most specified, proving that even in the Old World this is the field of geography which has been longest under the influence of scientific methods, and therefore is as yet richest in definite scientific results. Mathematical geography includes a great many topics which are not represented in American textbooks, but which are recognized throughout the country as part of the science and which will become parts of our college courses as soon as they are better developed. The subject-matter of this book has been well defined, anyway, for many years, and contributions to it, as far as the purely geographical matter is concerned, will hardly be made any more. It is not so with the contents of Books III and IV. Covering new, or very young, fields of geographic research, the material for them is as yet limited, and positive results are few—so few that in our textbooks the whole matter generally figures as an appendix to physical geographies. As a question of principle, it ought to be noted that the author has made each of these young branches, biogeography and anthropogeography, the subject of a book of its own, which, while small at present, is expected to grow up to the size of physical geography in due time. The task of classifying this new material, and of attempting a reduction of the new ideas set to work on it by Ratzel and others, to a few concise chapters which will enable the reader to get in a short time a brief, but complete, knowledge of the main points of this work, has been admirably performed, as it can be done only by one himself a scholar and an investigator, who gives of his own even where his intention is mainly to report on the work done by others. As a basis from which to start the further upbuilding of anthropogeography to as complete a structure as we know now that physical geography can be made, this division of the book will be of lasting value to the development of the geography of man.

Thus, according to Wagner, scientific geography of the future will consist of four equally important and well-defined parts—mathematical, physical, biological, and anthropogeography. These, however, represent only the first half of geographic science as a whole—namely, general geography. The second half, which is expected to become another volume of some 900 pages, is "Länderkunde"—viz., regional geography. That this, too, can be made the object of scientific work is a theory admitted by only few in this country, where the geography of the countries has so far been limited almost exclusively to the elementary school courses. Not so abroad, where the "special" geography is as much an object of the scholar's work as the "general." While general geography, according to Wagner, studies the general laws of distribution of natural and human phenomena all over the earth's surface, without special regard for the localities where they are found, special geography, or Länderkunde, makes those localities the centre of observation and defines the results of the co-operation of these laws as shown in those localities; or, in other words, in general geography, the laws are the principal things and the different regions figure in the study only as far as they serve to explain the working of the laws; in special geography the regions of the earth are the principal thing, and the laws figure only as far as they explain the character of the regions.

There is then elementary geography, both special and general, for the schools, and there is scientific geography, both general and special, for the universities.

Two features that make the book of especial value as a reference book are the excellent special bibliographies which are given at the beginning of the chapters and the exhaustive index. The appendix contains a chronological table of geographic events from the oldest times to the present, lists of the most important geographic measures and their reductions to the metric system, and a table of the measures of parallels and square degrees in different latitudes according to Bessel's earth spheroid.

M. K. G.

The Opening of Tibet, an Account of Lhasa and the Country and People of Central Tibet, etc. By Perceval Landon, Special Correspondent of the *Times.* xvi and 484 pp., 48 full-page double-tone plates and a frontispiece in colour. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, 1905. (Price, $3.80.)

The publishers of this American edition of a book, which sells for two guineas in England, announce in a circular that they have been impressed with the observation frequently made that the prices of net books are too high, and that, though they had the author's permission to omit many pages, they have retained the full book for the low price named.

It must be said that the work is presented in a style every way creditable to the De Vinne Press and to the publishers, who, it may be hoped, will not be led to regret their experiment.

In an introductory note Col. Younghusband commends Mr. Landon as a competent chronicler of what the Tibet Mission saw and did. Mr. Landon tells, with earnestness and fluency, the story, now somewhat monotonous, of the wicked foreigner and the virtuous Briton. There was in Lhasa a bad Russian named Dorjieff, who used his influence to make the Dalai Lama more anti-English than he was by nature, and the military mission to Lhasa was the result.

The story of the march and the opposition offered by the unreasonable Tibetans may be accepted in the absence of any statement from the other side, and the reader will turn with a sense of relief to Mr. Landon's descriptions of the wonderful scenery. The colour of Tibet, he says, has no parallel in the world—neither in Egypt, nor South Africa, nor at Sydney, nor Calcutta, nor Athens; and its crowning glory is the sunset.

The panorama of Lhasa is unique:

> There is nothing missing from this splendid spectacle—architecture, forest trees, wide green places, rivers, streams, and mountains all lie before one as one looks down from the height upon Lhasa stretching out at our feet . . . . there was nothing to promise us this city of gigantic palace and golden roof, these wild stretches of woodland, these acres of close-cropped grazing land and marshy grass . . . . a man can have no eye for anything . . . . but this huge palace-temple of the Grand Lama . . . . a marvel in stone, nine hundred feet in length and towering seventy feet higher than the golden cross of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Potala would dominate London—Lhasa it simply eclipses.

Mr. Landon speaks well of the people. Their courtesy was unfailing, and they entertained the stranger with the best they had to offer.

They do good work in metals, especially in brass, and their jewellery is exquisitely finished and suggestive of Byzantine work; but their most wonderful productions are their books—more beautiful, as Mr. Landon thinks, than those of any